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## JERUSALEM

And Holy Land May Be In Possession of Allies At Christmas.

Wars Waged For 3,000 Years For Control of the Holy Land.

Scene of Crucifixion Discovered Under Reign of Emperor Constantine.

### INTEREST TO CIVILIZED WORLD

The eyes of the civilized world were upon Jerusalem and the Holy Land this week. The announcement came as a pleasing surprise to the whole Christian world, as it means that Jerusalem, city of the God of Peace and Bethlehem, the birthplace of our Saviour, will be in Christian hands the near approaching Christmas.

Of the many campaigns against Jerusalem none has been invested with more strategic importance than the present one. Both sides in the war fully appreciate that fact, and they have picked choice military talent to deal with it. The defense is in charge of a member of the German General Staff, and Turkish operations are thus conducted on the high plane of efficiency for which Berlin is noted. Gen. Allenby, the British commander, was one of Field Marshal Haig's chief assistants on the Western front, to whom in that field fell much of the preparatory work for every important drive by the Allied forces.

Jerusalem has so occupied the thoughts of contending human elements as to have well earned its sobriquet of "center of the world." Every great conqueror, from Nebuchadnezzar and Alexander the Great to Napoleon, concerned himself with it. The present struggle for possession is but a continuation of experiences to which it has been subject from the earliest recorded times.

It was the original capital of all Israel; later of the Kingdom of Judah after it had been first torn by revolt; the city of David, Nebuchadnezzar, the Babylonians, the Persians, the Egyptians, the Romans; its people subdued, taken captive, deported, scattered and persecuted before history began to be made in Western Europe; the scene of the Crucifixion, the Entombment, the Resurrection and the course of religious events sprang from Christianity; chief abode of Hellenism in Asia Minor; the object of covetous possession as a shrine through the long excitement of the Crusades; sanctuary of the Holy Sepulchre and the site of the Christian and Jewish aspirations through the recent centuries of Moslem sovereignty.

According to authority widely accepted, the tomb of Jesus was located in a garden belonging to Joseph of Arimathea, near or at the place of crucifixion, which the Greeks called Golgotha, that name appearing in the books of the New Testament. "skull." The implication is that there was a round knoll, suggesting by its shape the form of a skull, and near it a sharp depression, associated in legend with the name of Adam, whose skull, according to Ezekiel, was deposited there by Shem, in the center of the earth. Luke's "place called skull" utilizes a Greek word from whose Latin equivalent "valvry" is derived. The New Testament locates Golgotha outside the city northward. Only in that direction do the exits from the old city debouch upon a plain, as was first remarked by the historian Eusebius in his life of Constantine, the Roman Emperor-convert, in the fourth century.

Eusebius says nothing of any official order to make search for the true site of the death and resurrection of Jesus. He says the place had been buried deep in rubbish, and on a pavement laid over it a temple to Venus had been built. The temple was destroyed by imperial command and the rubbish carted away, when the tomb of Jesus was disclosed, to the great joy of the Emperor. It has been held that in Jerusalem, at least among the Christians, not the slightest doubt existed regarding the site of the tomb. Yet various modern scholars in archaeology have called attention to the fact that by the narrative of Eusebius the place had been forgotten, and Constantine hailed the discovery as a miracle.

Constantine embraced Christianity about the year 312 A. D. He attributed his victories to the power of the Divine Cross, which was placed on the ensigns of the army. After the great council of the church at Nicea in 325 A. D., the Emperor decided to find the sites of the crucifixion and resurrection and to build a church at the place. It is difficult from the accounts of Eusebius to say if the main object of Constantine was to find the sepulchre of the Lord or the cross upon which he suffered. Eusebius does not mention the cross directly, and lays more stress on the recovery of the sepulchre; while later writers imply that the great wish of the Emperor and his mother Helena, who visited Jerusalem for the purpose, was to find the holy cross.

The task of finding the tomb and



HOW PARIS LOOKS FROM A DIRIGIBLE.

Paris seen from a height of 1,000 feet—photograph taken from a dirigible which guards the city. In the immediate foreground is the Quai d'Orsay. Across the bridge the Pont des Invalides stands the Grand Palais des Beaux Arts surrounded by the Champs Elysees.

the cross was entrusted to Bishop Macarius. Whether the Bishop was guided in his selection of the site by tradition or not is difficult to say, but he decided that the desired place was under Hadrian's Temple of Venus. By imperial order the temple was removed and a rock-cut Jewish tomb which lay below was identified as the sepulchre of the Lord. In another cavity of the rock, 280 feet to the east, three crosses were discovered, which were assumed to be the crosses upon which Jesus Christ and the two thieves were crucified, the cross of Jesus being identified by its power of healing the sick.

Jewish records of Jerusalem refer to El-Amarna tablets, which show Babylonian influences prior to 1500 B. C. In that century Amenophis III. had extended Egyptian rule over Syria, Mesopotamia, Babylonia and Assyria. That empire fell of its own weight. In Hebrew history Jerusalem is first mentioned in connection with a King of Salem, one Melchizedek, mentioned in Genesis. It was one of five cities of the Amorites, who succeeded to the Egyptian rule in Southern Palestine. In the Book of Judges the name "Zion" attaches to a portion of the city. The Old Testament relates that the Temple was built upon Mount Zion, whose exact location has always been in dispute.

David took possession of Jerusalem, calling it "Ir David," after himself, in 1048 B. C. Solomon's Temple was completed in 1007 B. C. The city was captured by the Egyptians in 972. Sennacherib advanced upon it in 713. Nebuchadnezzar, General for Nebuchadnezzar, captured it in 586. He looted and burned the temple. Darius rebuilt it in 516. The Persians seized it in 350. Alexander the Great visited it in 332 and Ptolemy Soter seized it a few years later. It was plundered in 170 and recaptured by Judas Maccabeus in 165; he rebuilt the temple. Pompey entered it in the year 66 B. C. and in 37 Herod the Great besieged it; he restored the temple in the year 20 A. D. and Titus destroyed it in the same year. Hadrian rebuilt it in 135, naming it Aelia Capitolina. Julian, the Apostate undertook the restoration of the temple in 362. Jews aided the Persian Chosroes in an attack on Jerusalem in 614. Heraclius retook it in 628, and Jews were forbidden to enter the city. A treaty to preserve the Holy Sepulchre was signed by Russia, France and Turkey in 1862. Siloam inscriptions were discovered in 1880. A French company opened a railway from Jerusalem to Jaffa in 1892. In 1898 Kaiser William visited Jerusalem in state. He received deputations of Jews and Zionists, many old roads were repaired and new ones built in his honor, one of them up to the Mount of Olives. A portion of the wall near the Jaffa gate was torn down "to make the entry to the city commodious. In order to assist German Zionists the Deutsche Palestina Bank was established.



COMMANDER OF ITALIAN ARMY. Gen. Diaz is in supreme command of Italy's forces.

## POLITICAL

Rumors of the Stanley-Beckham Agreement Causing Discussion.

All Agree That Governor Has Grown Much the Stronger.

Reform Administration Jolts Public With High Tax Rate.

### FIGHT OF TIMES AND HERALD

There was much gossip in Kentucky Democratic circles this week concerning the story in which it was rumored that the feud between Gov. Stanley and Senator Beckham had ended, and that as a basis Gov. Stanley would succeed Beckham as Senator and Senator Beckham would run for Governor in 1919. Many denials of the agreement have been made, most of the objections to the story coming from the fact that the party in power, the Times, would not support the agreement. The story, however, is being carried out when it is possible for the leaders of the party to get together and decide who will hold the offices under Democratic reign. To this same class it would appear that the prerogative belongs to the party as a whole and not to the few. Stanley may be our next Governor, but that should and will be decided by the Democratic voters in the primaries, and the voters will not be bound by any star-chamber agreement.

The discussion as a whole was started by the clamor in the Democratic ranks for a cessation of the Stanley-Beckham fight in the party, and the rumor, even though it may be a rumor only, shows that the clamor is being heeded. As for the relative strength of the two men, it is easily seen that Gov. Stanley is far and away the strongest with the public. The agreed understanding that all parties were willing to submit the question of State-wide prohibition to the voters was a boomerang in the Beckham camp, as it robbed him and his associates of their biggest asset in primaries and elections or even party caucuses for the past eight years. With the hypocritical cry of prohibition Beckham and Haly inveigled many well meaning Democrats into their camp, of course filling out their ranks with the fanatics who have been active workers in every public enterprise or measure for the good of the State. In Democratic circles it must be conceded that the Governor has grown greatly in strength, being far stronger than when inaugurated.

With the elimination of the above controversy Democrats can well afford to look forward to bright prospects, as the Republican party is not progressive in the nation, nor in the State, and right here in Louisville, where the G. O. P. came into power through the votes of many Democrats who thought they were

getting even with President Wilson, the people are already saying "never again," and in that mighty increasing chorus are many of the anti-war voters. It was said in these columns at the outset that the Republican administration would be a joke, and from present indications the joke will develop into a howling farce, funny but costly to the public. Immediately after taking office hardly a day passed but Chairman Davy Rose, of the Board of Works, rushed into print with how the administration had fired so many useless employees and the board would save on this and save on that. The Herald even carried a box score of innumerable supervisors, etc., and the poor common people and taxpayers began to believe that the first thing they knew there wouldn't be any tax rate at all, and if any a big reduction from that when the crooked Democrats were in power. It was said in these columns then, "Watch the tax rate." Thursday our reform administration comes out with the announcement that instead of the big reduction promised a raise of one cent would be made, \$1.85 being the figure, and the highest possible tax rate that can be made.

Thus the new administration gives the direct lie to its platform promises of lower taxes. With a big flourish of trumpets the Board of Works told how they would carry away the big snow of last Saturday. To start with a big effort was made at Fourth and Jefferson and Fourth and Market, but as for the rest of the snow it is there yet. Faithful old white men, many of whom had been good citizens of Louisville during all their life and earning an honest dollar in their declining years, were summarily discharged from the street cleaning department to make room for big husky negroes, more fit to be doing hard manual and necessary labor during these strenuous times, but their contribution to the snow cleaning thus far consists of burning boxes and barrels of the merchants to keep warm. The Board of Safety continues to discharge efficient policemen, replacing them with "rag" motormen and conductors, five being added this week. As everyone knows, police are born, not made, while the average motorman and conductor will never attain the judgment required of policemen. This is illustrated by the fact that our car lines. An obstruction on the track will not only block the first car coming, but each succeeding car on the line, all following like sheep, none ever thinking of going around at the next intersection. Yet the new administration makes police out of this "no brains" class. In New York City this week Mayor-elect Hylan wiped the name of Joseph Johnson, former Fire Commissioner, off the party list. The latter was a resident of Bound-Brook, N. J., instead of New York. Johnson made a mistake in not applying here.

Keen rivalry is on between the Times and Herald for the city printing to be awarded in May, the Times going out of its way to defend the new administration, never mentioning the fact that an ex-conviet was on the payroll, while the Herald is not so particular. The Times editor, Gen. W. B. Haldeeman, National Democratic Committeeman, presumes to dictate a reorganization of the party to the Herald, and the Herald is not so particular. The Times is having its "13 for 15" campaign, that is thirteen fights for every fifteen papers sold, the most pleased spectators on the corners where the Times is sold. The Herald is not so particular. The Democrats who lost employment through the betrayal of the Times and Courier-Journal.

### GEN. BARRY TO LEAD.

In many quarters of Washington it was stated Wednesday that the President had made up his mind to withdraw Gen. John J. Pershing as Commander-in-Chief of the American expeditionary forces in France and to appoint Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry to succeed him. No official announcement has been made of this, but it is being talked with the President and there are many officials who are not convinced that it will pan out, but there is semi-official authority for the statement that the President and Secretary of War have decided to make the change in command should be made and be made in the near future.

Gen. Barry is regarded in many circles as one of the most resourceful officers in the American army. He has shown elements of military genius in many situations and his detail to succeed Gen. Pershing as Commander-in-Chief instead of Gen. Pershing, who is a permanent party, was a Southern United States delegate; Joseph Devlin, who will probably succeed John Redmond as leader of the Irish Nationalist party; Capt. Stephen Gwynn and John J. Clancy, also delegates of the Nationalist party; Dr. John P. Mahaffy, a well known scholar and provost of Trinity College, whom James Russell Lowell called the witliest man he had ever met; George Russell, who has an international reputation as a writer and artist and is spoken of in terms of affection by Englishmen as well as Irishmen, and a host of others. Without exception they talked frankly, but they did not want to be quoted at this time for fear that what they said might possibly embarrass the convention. Not a whit less interesting were the talks I had with Arthur Griffith, the founder and brains of the present Sinn Fein party, who now edits a paper called "Nationality," and Eamonn de Valera, the Kereensky of the Sinn Feiners. Just what the convention is aiming to do I can state with some confidence of accuracy, but what will be the measure of its success the reader must judge for himself. Some members are sanguine of success, others are entering the deliberations with skepticism, while many others are typical Missourians.

There seems to be a general agreement that the convention should strive for a solution of the



FRIENDS AS WELL AS ALLIES.

Two members of the famous Alpine Chasseurs, "The Blue Devils," admiring the mounts of United States cavalrymen over there. Sammie and the French Polius finding they have much in common.

## IRELAND

Belief Growing That Convention Favors the Dominion Plan.

Months May Pass Before the Constitution Is Fully Drafted.

Fate of Nation Depends Upon Spirit In Which It Is Received.

### REDMOND A PATHETIC FIGURE

In the words of Joseph Devlin, the rotund leader of the Ulster Nationalists, there are no pacifists in Ireland, writes a Dublin correspondent to the New York Tribune. Accepting this statement at its face value, it is perfectly plain why the constitution of the change that has come leading up to the amendments to these constitutions, of the peculiar conditions in Ireland, and during this period of study and preparation expert advice must be called in. Various factions approach the problem, leading up to the amendments to these constitutions, of the peculiar conditions in Ireland, and during this period of study and preparation expert advice must be called in. Various factions approach the problem, leading up to the amendments to these constitutions, of the peculiar conditions in Ireland, and during this period of study and preparation expert advice must be called in.

To the surprise of the majority of those present, the Roman Catholic clergy—Archbishop Hartley, Bishop O'Donnell, Bishop Kelly and Bishop McRory—and the Church of Ireland representatives—Dr. Crozier, Primate of all Ireland, and Archbishop Bernard—made by side. For the first time almost in history high Catholic and Protestant church dignitaries of Ireland came together of their own free will. They set an example which was not lost on the lay members.

In the last few days I have had an opportunity of meeting and talking at length with most of the principal members of the convention in addition to many others of less prominence. I have talked with Sir Horace Plunkett, the Chairman, who is well known in America and prides himself on his knowledge of the country and his many friends there; Sir Francis Hopwood, the Secretary, who is a permanent Government official and was selected for his present position because he acted in the same capacity when South Africa was drafting a constitution; Lord Midleton, former Secretary of State for War, a large Irish land owner and one of the leading Ulster delegates; Sir William Goulding, Chairman of the Great Southern and Western railway, a Southern United States delegate; Joseph Devlin, who will probably succeed John Redmond as leader of the Irish Nationalist party; Capt. Stephen Gwynn and John J. Clancy, also delegates of the Nationalist party; Dr. John P. Mahaffy, a well known scholar and provost of Trinity College, whom James Russell Lowell called the witliest man he had ever met; George Russell, who has an international reputation as a writer and artist and is spoken of in terms of affection by Englishmen as well as Irishmen, and a host of others. Without exception they talked frankly, but they did not want to be quoted at this time for fear that what they said might possibly embarrass the convention. Not a whit less interesting were the talks I had with Arthur Griffith, the founder and brains of the present Sinn Fein party, who now edits a paper called "Nationality," and Eamonn de Valera, the Kereensky of the Sinn Feiners. Just what the convention is aiming to do I can state with some confidence of accuracy, but what will be the measure of its success the reader must judge for himself. Some members are sanguine of success, others are entering the deliberations with skepticism, while many others are typical Missourians.

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## PRINCIPLES

Which Should Determine Our Outlook on Life and Its Vicissitudes.

Impressive Words Conveyed in an Old Time Pastoral Letter.

Christian Philosophy Must Not Be Lost Sight of in War Times.

### FOUR POINTS TO BE CONSIDERED

In these days of national stress and trial it is well for us to keep well in mind the fundamental principles which, as in all things, so now especially in war time, should determine our outlook on life and its varying vicissitudes. We are so apt in the midst of conflicting passion and emotion to be led astray by false emotionalism and unreasoning passion that it can not but be of interest and value to recall words so truly Christian and noble as those written by the great social reformer Bishop Emanuel von Ketteler at the outbreak of the Austro-Prussian war in 1866. Though written so long since the words of this beautiful pastoral have a timely meaning for us today.

Four points to be especially considered are touched upon in this exhortation of the great Bishop to his people. First of all he tells us: "We must look upon these events with the eyes of faith and not merely from a worldly angle; we must see in them not merely the acts of men, but the disposition and acquiescence of God. In times of stress is shown forth in full measure the happiness and consolation of faith. As Christ conquered death, so in certain sense He has taken suffering from us, even in this life. In this belief we recognize that the providence of God watches over all the strife of men. What though men do and conspire evil, what though they harm one another and fight one against the other, we know that a loving Father of all men rules over all; He who can at any moment set a term to evil; who can from evil derive good; who punishes us but to better us; who by punishment leads the wicked to a better way of life and so also tries the good, who in word dispenses blessings through the cross and by it redeems the world. To Him we shall therefore look with greater and more child-like confidence. These painful world-striving events must lead us to Christ, who always and in all things is our only help, our only solace, our only redemption. All things work to the best for him who knows and loves Him."

Our second duty is to summarize what the saintly Bishop says at greater length: "To help us where and when we can; we must help with all the means at our command; help the more, the more pressing the need. I admonish you in these times of trial with very particular emphasis to the performance of all acts of brotherly kindness to Christ, who always and in all things is our only help, our only solace, our only redemption. All things work to the best for him who knows and loves Him."

Thirdly we are told to bear with resignation and courage our share of suffering and pain and trial as it comes to us, to each of us in some form. "Many of you," he writes, "have seen in your brothers and sisters in the field and look with anxiety after them. The sorrow for the dead or wounded has already entered into many a home, and if the struggle goes on many more families will be afflicted. Finally many of our brothers and sisters in business have domestic cares and worry to endure. Bear these trials with confidence in God and with resignation in the spirit of faith. All of these sorrows are means for the Christian to become like to the crucified Saviour in the performance of the way of the cross, on which we shall go to a reunion with Him in eternal glory."

Lastly we are admonished to a return to prayer and a more intense interior life of the spirit. "For by our sins we have all of us contributed to the great punishment which God sends to us either directly or indirectly. We shall therefore look upon this time as a period of penance imposed upon us by God, shall turn contritely to God in this penitential spirit pervading in prayer. We shall pray for our wounded and suffering brothers, as also for the departed soldiers. Pray for their bodies; pray for their souls. Pray for them that God may reckon to the salvation of their souls the pains they must endure in the performance of duty. By prayer we can daily draw near to the bed of pain of the wounded and sick and bring them spiritual comfort and strength."

Words so noble and inspiring need no comment. They merely point out how important it is in the midst of our patriotic protestations not to lose sight of our Christian way of looking on life.

### WILL TEACH BOYS.

The Brothers of Mary, who have been teaching the boys of St. Martin's school for many years, will leave there the first of the year and return to their mother house at Dayton, Ohio. The boys hereafter will be taught by the Ursuline Sisters, who are now teaching the girls.



AGAINST THE BOLSHEVIKI. Gen. Kaledines, of the Don Cossacks, who may decide Russia's future.